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EIGHT SETS of 32-inch new COTTON CARDS, Danforth, CARDS, Cook & Co. builder, for SALE by at J. B. FULLER, No. 8 Day et. FOR SALE-PORTABLE and STATIONARY BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of war-FOR SALE-One HYDROSTATIC PRESS, 8-ii

tree platen, or one H-inch rem, extra size platen, suitables or binders. Apply to the N. Y. CONDENSING Co., N. i. st. N. Y., or corner John and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.

BOILURS for Salar.—Cylinder, Fine. Takehr and Loccounter to more power, new and second-mand, reacher for inner claims reary, by PAPER COLLAR MACHINES

Machinery - perfecting inventions, i. a. Machinery - perfecting inventions, i. a. Machinery Corner Union and Fulton ats., Trov. N. Y. Corner Union and Fulton ats., Trov. N. Y. RIBBON, SUSPENDER and TAPE LOOMS.

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TO CHEMISTS, &c.—Best imported chemical chorever EUCEUVERS RETORIS STILLS, WORKS & Constant of description, such by Chemists Branches of all descriptions, such by Chemists Branches Constantly on hand, and warrened to recar the attempts again GRECUTE TAX, DELAWITE, STONEWARE STWEET PLES

DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER and DR. LARMONT, No. 173 BROADWAY.-Treatment from 12 to 6 o'clock. "Men al Adviser and Ma de" \$1 50. Sold by E. WARNER No. 1 Veneyat. RIPTURE, HERNIA.—Over, all TRUSSES, Prof. RAINBOW'S NEW RELIEF at No. 571 Frankway, New York, is the Soversign, it important points of appetrality, will a hear of other prof on his nonerous Circums wir indees, that others may have confidence and he freed from suffering demon material values. The press of the control of as we have been by its use Lebento N. Fisher, No. 1. Thing below in Few York, Lower Lower, Mexicant No. 1. Thing below in Few years of Few Process, No. 1. The count is no Estimate, No. 1. The count is no Estimate, No. 1. The Hard E. Eutcher, A. E. Ward, Constitution of Committee of Committe

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Company Statement,
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HAVE ON HAND and make to order on the short-est notice all blads of FURNITURE at manufacturery prices J. F. C. PIUKARD, No. 107 Bloomer at , factory, No., 203 and 205 is ver Modal at lest Fair American Instillate, is entirely dif-cible common sofa heef. It has an equal spring and mar mat-be made in soft or chair its self the space. Factery an-No 107 Bleecker st., cor. of Sullivan. Also, Finniture or

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—The largest assort-ment of Enameled, Chestnet and solid Walma REDROOM SUITES to this city. Also MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., all goods warranted as represented, with old established house. WARREN WARD & Co., No. 777 Canal-st. WARREN VARIOUS N. Carpets, Bedding Parior and Sedrous soits. Extension Tables, Looking Glasses, Surfax Mattressa, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Non-200 and 211 Hothamptt, carmer of Canal-st. House-county and canal-st. Second Sedrous Second Sedrous Second Sedrous S

ed manufacture. Also, solid Chestnut and Wainist Chamber airs and presented at 11. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, and LIBRA-RIES, bought for CASH at No. 125 Sixth ave., between Ninih and Tenth sts. A large stock of Books always for cale. A MAHOGANY SOFA and parlor STOVE, nearly new, for SALE cheap, at No. 224 West Twenty seventh-st.

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A LDERNEY COWS.—Two young Alderney Cows LE, enecalved three weeks since, the other soon to y to JOHN HAVEN. Fort Washington, New York City. BONE DUST for SALE—In large or small quanti-CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 253 East Fifty third at.

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FOR SALE BY MANUFACTURELS—Pore BONE-DUST and frosh BONE SUPER PHOSPHARE OF LIME. Address.

A LISTER & BROTHER Ceres MED. Newark, N. J. JUCUNDA-OUR NO. 700 STRAWBERRY

We will send by moil post-raid, and granaster their safe carries to while their safe carries to their safe carries to their safe carries to their safe carries to the first senson, 100 soldisting. Thus an ordinary care will produce from senson, 100 soldisting. Thus an ordinary care will produce from senson, 100 soldisting. Thus an ordinary care will produce from the same productions. Thus an ordinary for \$5 will seen 2,000 plants in six mentics; or \$10,6,000 plants.

As but few plants of this remarkable Strawberry have have a stretch to demand the

PRESH GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, pre-Paul by main of the element sorts. Also, Fruit and Ornamin Trees, 120 000 Fruit Stocks, Grapevines, Strawberries, &c., of the be-kings, Prival Descriptive Catalogues, graits, to any address. Who sale Lists for the Trade, Agents wanted. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment, Plymouth, Mass

Drofessional Notices.

A WITIFICIAL LYES.-THOS, J. DAVIS, Make d Inserter of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, will HE on the lat of May from No. 467 Broadway to No. 64 East DR. WM. EARL'S WORK of 240 Pages on Piles Strict to and Observe Diseases of the Petvir Viscera &c. Price cents. Mailed five to any part. Address No. 12 White st. New

Bank Statements.

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Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

Sworn before on this i still day of April, 1995. Wa. H. Post, School P. M.

North River Bank. Statement of the NORTH RIVER tense harmed of Depter.

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Oriental Bunk, - statement of the ORIENTAL BANK, as re-

Broad before me this 18th day of April, 1960. Haven T. Charman, Jr., Notary Poblic People's Bank. Statement of the PEOPLE'S BANK, New-You as required by Chanter 25t, Laws of 1855, us to the third of Annal 1865.
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Passengers Arrived.

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Proof Liverspool.—In stemating City of New York—Mrs. Vallance, Mrs. Vallance, As a children and name. Mrs. Prillips. Mass Ridley, Mrs. Lilli Mrs. Brechin. Allred Spivester, Airsed Hill. E. T. Beag. E. C. Schurbun M. and Enryel Schroder, William Wherry, Mr. and Mrs. Ductes. Clear. Becker, Mrs. Becker and sons. Unit chindren, Albert Wicker, Joseph Miller, John Phillips, James Wissers. Themselv. Mrs. Review, Margan, Wm. Wallace, Edw. d. W. B. Jacksen, Berker W. Sande, Frank Adams, Andrew Wallace, Edw. d. W. B. Jacksen, George W. M. Margan, Wm. Wallace, and two children, Afr., France I. In C. Greg, Wn. Margan, Wm. Wallace, and two children, Afr., France I. In Sec. Mrs. Mrs. Schroder, Vincent. Class. W. Swill, Rr. J. Vannasta, Robert, Frind, John d'Arcy, Geo., Lee, Gree, Berkell, J. F. & J. H. Radmonne, Mr. Kelleing, Smort Ross. M. M. Hall, and Tri in the storings. and and of the Secretary of Assumants habe Finn, Jaim of Arey, Geo. Lee. Class. We Secial, p. J. A sumants habe Finn, Jaim of Arey, Geo. Lee. Gree. Heartest, F. L. & Healthouse, Mr. Kulbeing, Simon Ross, L. M. Hall, and J. The The Missinger, Mr. Kulbeing, Simon Ross, FROM NEW OF THE ANN AND HAVANA—In Steamolth Guiding FROM NEW OF THE ANN AND HAVANA—In Steamolth Guiding and wife hills and servent. Mr. and Mrs. Harkett. Col. Heimsteld dot, self-child and servent. Mr. and Mrs. Harkett. Col. Heimsteld Missinger Mr. Sant, W. F. Chodel, Mrs. Jaubett and Moorer t. Goodsein, C. A. Smith, W. F. Chodel, Mrs. Jaubett and Moorer t. Goodsein, C. A. Smith, W. F. Chodel, Mrs. Jaubett and Moorer t. Goodsein, C. A. Smith, W. F. Chodel, Mrs. Jaubett and Moorer t. Goodsein, C. A. Smith, W. F. Chodel, J. G. Khong, Mrs. H. W. Wilson, C. Balent, J. A. Goodsein, J. Goldell and two-children, W. H. Hallett, G. G. Khong, Y. W. Farres, Miss Earnes, Miss Waterstan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldell and two-children, W. H. Hallett, G. G. Hallett, G. G. Kong, Mrs. J. A. Nevirno, M. Mayeer, W. G. Hill, W. E. G. G. Kong, Mrs. J. A. Weyming, Mrs. J. K. Wallett, E. K. Barnett, Mrs. Phelips Davis, C. W. Smither, Mrs. A. Whilen, E. Barnett, Mrs. Phelipsel, Davis, C. W. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Leelandt, Mrs. Meelser, J. R. Jankson, F. Bright, W. J. E. Thompson, W. J. Strive, Mrs. J. A. Whelen, E. Barnett, Mrs. Phelipsel, Mrs. J. A. Whelen, E. Barnett, Mrs. Phelipsel, Mrs. J. A. Whelen, E. Barnett, Mrs. Phelipsel, M. A. Bellecce, J. C. Leelandt, Mrs. Weelser, J. R. Hepkins, H. A. Bellecce, J. C. Leelandt, Mrs. Weelser, J. R. Hepkins, H. A. Bellecce, J. C. Leelandt, Mrs. Weelser, J. R. Four, H. W. Whilliam, S. M. Surite, and B. in steerage. From Hawards—E. D. William, S. M. Surite, and B. in steerage. From Hawards—A. H. Dentson, Miss Antonini, and B in steerage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK APRIL

nskip Fancy, Fenton, Philadelphia,
uskip Sea Gull, Fish, Hattimore, J. B. Small,
mskip Georgia, Bewar, St. Thomas, Williams & Gulon,
St. Mark, Rawes, Liverpool, Union Navigation Compony.;
Chieflein, Mctiuter, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.
Harriett Rail (Fr.).— Havre, Boyd & Hincken,
Seguedo Burcalo (Sp.), Fontrodona, Barcelona, Galway &

Mile Virgaia, Hall, Zarnbar, Green, Arnold & Co.
J. H. McLaren Carring, Philadelphia, Bratt, Son & Co.
A. Grey Gray Savannah, J. E. Ward.
Pendett Hart, Denien, Mozila, I. B. Gager,
Ridgewood, Jorni kaon, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & mine to a state settle of Ather Principles & 4. 11 mines

Schr. Fureka (Br.), LeBlane, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co. Schr. Engle, Handrickson, Washington, N. C., Demill & Co.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New York (Br.), Leech, Liverpool 4th, Queensown 5th inst, with moles, and Tio pass to Joins O. Dale. April 4, off forder, passed steamship City of Boston, bound in.

Steamship Marsthon (Int.), McMeschen, Liverpool, 4th, Queenstown in inst, with moles, and 52) pass, to E. Conaci.

Steamship Tenner, Hamilton, Apalachesis, and Key West April 11, with cotton, &c., to E. Lowden. Of Hollsborn indet, passed schir, lewis L. Daris, from Mobile bound N. Off Cape Carnavara, passed schir, lady J. L. Begart, from Apalachesis, soft: Kate Merrill, subdiffeon drom Apalachesis, soft: Kate Merrill, subdiffeon for New York, April 8; steamer Trade Wind, at Key

Spoken.

Costarrilles-bark (Hr.), Feb. 12, lat. 22 50, ton. 50, from Boston River La Plats, 30 days out.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16. - A Cape May disputch easy that a e drifted ashore there on the 12th Inst., containing a paper with following written en it:
"Sein: J. L. Diess, of New York; lost March 16, 1856; all lost but
Ned. Coupling and Silas Rodgers. Please report, if found."

Dort-Warden's Notice.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM-ARREL 16.-Before JUSTICES BARRARD, INGRALAM and SUTHERLAND, AN INTERESTING QUESTION FOR CREDITORS-LIEN OF

TAXES.

In re the Columbian Ins. Co.—An order was obtained in this matter directing the Researce to pay before all other claims the personal tax on the Company, amounting to upward of 402,000. The Receiver appealed from this order on the ground that the personal tax had no preference ever other inchesteness but must come in with other credits and be paid rateably. The Court having regard to the importance.

the other relief asked for in the order to allow Cause.

Horman Edduer agt, Christian Edder,—The plantiff's proceedings were regular, nithough as a layor the defendant might under other circumstances have the case. As the plantiff has been married again, and other rights would intercue, I do not think the motion can be granted. Motion

denied.

The People ex rel. Israel Ritterman agt. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—Writ diamseed without costs.

The People ex rel. John Kleimart agt. Alexander Long.—Writ allowed.

Geo. J. Carey agt. Patrick Butler.—Motion denied. \$10 costs to abide event.

o abide event.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Co. agt. John B. Morray et al.—Motion decided without costs.

Chas. A. Crane agt. Desire Lopers.—Motion denied without Leopold Schepp agt. John Carpenter.—Case settled; all the

Leopold Schepp act, John Carpenter.—Care settled; all the amendments allowed.

Murphy act. Murphy.—Decision on motion to strike out parts of answer. See opinion.

CRECUTE APRIL 16.—Before Justice BOCKES.

UNITED STATES JUDOMENTS.

The Manufacturers National Bank agt. Henry B. Brewster.—This was a suit on a judgment of the United States District Court for the Wisconsia District in favor of John Hopper, against the defendant.

The defense was a general dunial, and it was objected on the trial that the District Court not being a court of general jurisdiction the judgment roll, not being a court of general jurisdiction the judgment roll, not being a court of general jurisdiction the judgment roll, not being a court of general jurisdiction the judgment roll, not being exemptified, was not admissible in evidence.

Under the charge of the Judge, the jury rendered a verdict of \$0.075 59 for the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-APRIL 16.-Before

Justice MONELL
FALSE PRETENSE CASE.

Hernhard Hess agt. Samuel Josephs.—The defendant in this case obtained, as alleged, a large quantity of to-bucco, by making false representations as to his solvency, bank account, &c. He moved to set aside this order, but, upon additional facts being shown, the same was denied.

Blumenstial & Cohen for plaining, Philip Levy for defendant, DECISIONS.
Charles T. Zimmerman, &c., sgt. Edward Higgins.—Motion cranted.

granted.
James C. Brevoort agt. The United States Patent Banking
Association.—Motion granted, and injunction order modified.
The People ex rel. Israel Ritterman agt. John Kelly, Sheriff,
&c.—Motion granted, and order dismissed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Special TERM-APRIL 16. - Before Judge BRADY. Before Judge Brady.

DECISION.

Martin Frank agt. Philip Gomprecht et al.—In this

case the plaintiff may either give such security on the appeal as will effect a stay of proceedings, or he may serve a copy of complaint without projudice to his appeal, election to be made in five days.

Kings County Circuit Court.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46.

A Second Wife's Vested Rights.

The case of Herman Eidner agt. Christian Eidner came up in the Superior Court before Justice Ingraham yesterday. Among the decisions published is one in the above case, on an application to set aside the decree obtained against the wife for a divorce. Her story is that in September last there was an agreement that he was to give her \$1,000, and \$150 per announ, and be separated; and that on that understanding she signed some paper which she supposed merely a paper for separation. She went thereupon to Hindson City, and some time afterward discovered that her husband had procured a divorce on the ground of adultry, and had married again. The plaintiff's affidavits make out a bad case for the halp, but the Court has decided it on the record that as the proceedings were regular, it is a matter round that, as the proceedings were regular, it is a matter f favor to let the defendant be; and as the plaintif has een married again, and other rights had interve ed, he

HORRORS OF SALISBURY.

Continuation of the Gee Trial-Conclusive and Damaging Evidence-Testimony of a Tribnue Correspondent-Repented and Cold-Blooded Murders by the Rebels-The Guard Ordered to Shoet Colored Soldiers Wherever Found.

RAIRIGH, N. C., Thursday Morning, April 19, 1865. The trial of Major John H. Gee was resumed last Mon day morning, contrary to general expectation, as it was soled here the President's Proclamation would cause

the discontinuation of the commission. THE ARGUMENT.

Col. D. P. Holland made an argument in behalf of the accused, demanding that further proceedings be quashed, because the proclamation abrogated martial law, on which alone military commissions depended for their validity and existence. He cited various authorities, and at the close of his argument moved for an adjournment, which

Tuesday morning, Major Thomas E. Wolcott, the Judge Advocate, replied to Col. Holland, holding that the comssion had no official evidence of the proclamation, and that that instrument did not revoke President Lincoln's Proclamation, issued in September, 1863, which revocation was necessary to the suspension of martial law. The Commission had, as much right and power, he claimed, as ever, and the Court sustained him in his opinion.

The Court then proceeded with the examination of the two remaining witnesses of the prosecution, the war-correspondents who escaped, with Mr. Albert D. Richardson of This TRIBUNE, from Salisbury, on the 18th of Decem-

EVIDENCE OF A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

Junius Heari Browne sworn: Am a journalist by profession, was during the Rebellion a war correspondent of THE New-York Tribunes, and am a resident of that city; was captured May 3, 1864; ranning the batteries of Vicksburg, and remained a prisoner until the period of my escape. Docember 18, 1864; was at Salisbury, N. C., when the large number of Union prisoners enlisted men, were sent there, early in October, 1864; perous to that time, there were 700 or 800 prisoners in the place; the enlisted men, to the number of 9,000 or 10,000, arrived there between the 5th and 18th of October, and were in as good a physical condition as the prisoners of war I had generally shen in the South; they were very poorly clad, a great many being without shoes or coars or hats, with very few overcoats or blankets among them; in associa-EVIDENCE OF A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

great many being without shoes or coats or hats, with very few overcoats or blankets among them; in association with Mr. Albert D. Richardson of The Tames. Eand Mr. William E. Davis of The Cincinnati Gazette, had charge of the hospitals where the Union sick were.

CONDITION OF THE SIGE.

Acted as assistant to one of the Rebel surgeons for two or three weeks, and then visited the outside sick who could not obtain admission to the hospitals for want of room therein; the hospitals could not accommodate more than 400 or 500 patients, and there were ten times as many sick in the vard in the tents, and the holes they had dug in the ground; the outside sick were in a depressed and deployable condition; my opinion, corroborated by that of the Rebel surgeons, was that there were not 500 well men in the model present many of the prisoners

THE ALLEGED OUTBREAK.
Witnessed from a distance what was called the attempt-loutbreak on the 25th of November, 1864; about forty

do not know how many men were killed.

There was no recular police to preserve order and eleanliness, to my knowledge, after the cullisted men came to Salisbury, the inclosure was in a horrible state, partially covered with order, as the prisoners were too sick to go to the sink, and were afraid of being shot if they went the condition of the grounds was enough to breed INSECURITY OF LIFE.

Shooting by the Rebel guard was so frequent that no one wondered at it, none of the prisoners with whom I talked—and I had frequent conversations with whom I talked—and I had frequent conversations with them on the subject—considered his life from hour to hour at all secure; cannot tell how many prisoners were killed and wounded during my stay at Salisbury; hever knew or heard that any one of the guards who had shot prisoners was reprimanded or removed from his post; they seemed to do whatever they chose; saw Moses Smith, a colored solder, immediately after he was shot; he was 40 or 50 feet from the dead line; he was killed almost instantly, and I observed the Rebel youth who killed him laughing on his post, and cooly reloading his piece: he was not removed from his post. Went into the main building when the chimney fell, and the guard on the parapet, not far from the entrance, threatened to shoot mo, but I did not feel disposed to give him time for that, and I darted into the doorway; I heard a musket discharged soon afterward, and learned that two men were shot; did not see them shot; remember that the guard one morning threatened to shoot me, and leveled their pieces at me three times in hair an hour, though I was not transgressing any of the established rules of the prison, nor was I near the dead line. Heard the guards say they were ordered to shoot prisoners when they were in a crowd or assembled together; do not know, personally, the quantity of rations given, but heard the prisoners complain bitterly; they said they were often 24 hours without a morse to eat, and that sometimes even went without food for 48 hours.

Never heard Major Gee order the guards to shoot any-CROSS-EXAMINED.

went without food for 48 hoors.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Never heard Major Gee order the guards to shoot anybody; some of the surgeons were kind and attentive, and others were not; the kind ones, we believed, were lovel, and had reason to believe so: Gurrey, the principal surgeon, was very kind and humane, apparently, he held religious exercises before the culisted men came, but I paid little attention to those exercises, feeling no interest in them, and cannot say if he ever prayed with dying patients; he complained of the condition of the prison and of his inability to obtain from headquarters what he required for the hespitals; he seemed to censure the Rebel officers for neglect; the daily reports of the deaths were sent to him; the title of the book I wrote after my escape is, "Four Years in Secessia," which contained an account of my observations and experiences at Salisbury, my fellow-journalist, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, and myself, went to Washington after our escape, and did all we could to secure an exchange of prisoners: we went before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, and made our statements under oath of the horrors of Salisbury, had a pass to the outer hespital, obtained for me without solicitation by Dr. Howerten, a Rebel surgeon, that I might the more readily obtain medicines for the sick; no terms accompanied its acceptance, as I would not have taken it if there had been; no parole was given or implied or demanded of me: I had always been opposed to taking a parole, as I had for a year and a half hoped to escape. taking a parole, as I had for a year and a half hoped to

escape.

[Though Mr. Browne was submitted to a very rigid cross-examination for nearly three hours, no other points than those given were elicited.]

EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.
William E. Davis (wwom - Reside in Cinciunati, Ohio;
was taken prisoner May 13, 1861, near Resaca, Ga., while
acting as war correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette
with Shertman's army; was sent to Richmond, Va., and after
remaining in Castle Thunder two mouths was transferred
to Salisbury, N. C., where I remained until my escape on
the 18th of December, 1861; was there when a large number of Federal States presenters of war came, which was the 18th of December, 1864; was there when a large num-ber of United States prisoners of war came, which was during the first part of October; was appointed by the Rebol surgeon, as was termed by him, "Superintendent of the Hospitals" inside the stockade; my duties were to appoint ward-masters and nurses, furnish lists of admis-sions and dealtrs, and alread to other, general during

IMr. Davis then corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Browne, and which it is not necessary to repeat.) There was a large number of tents on the porch at Major Gee's headquarters, when the prisoners were in great distress for want of shelter, and the tents remained there for two weeks before they were brought into the stockade.

DELIBERATE MURBERS.

On the 27th of October a Union soldier, H. Fry, was shot dead by the guard while standing in the rear of the bake-house without having committed the least offense; I was near by and witnessed the whole affair: the guard was not removed from the post; on the 3d of November, when the chimney fell in the main hospital building, I saw Major Gee on the parapet and heard him order the guard to fire on the men if they did not keep back from the door, when the men came to look in at the exhuming of the bodies from the reins; about half an hour afterward, when the excitement had entirely subsided, saw the guard shoot two prisoners who were walking leisurely across the yard; one of them was mortally wounded, and the other severely; Major Gee was on the parapet at the time; the man shot was reported the next day as having died during the night; on the Sth of December, a Union soldier, Frank Graham, 60th Ohio Infantry, was shot by a guard while sitting in his tent; I saw the guard free, when I inmediately went into the tent and found Graham in the last agonies of death; the guard remained on the post until the regular relief came, he had walked of his ven "beat" to shoot; It inquired of a Rebel officer for the cause, and he informed me the next day that the guard saw three negroes in a range and wanted to kill them at one shot; the guards told me that they had orders to shoot the colored soldiers whencer they saw them; witnessed the shooting of Moses Smith, a colored soldier, and prevented the guard from me the next day that the guard and acceptance and wanted to kill them at one skot; the guards told me that they had orders to shoot the colored soldiers whenever they saw them; witnessed the shooting of Moses Smith, a colored soldier, and prevented the guard from firing on three others who were not violating any rules, but Simply waiting for some rations under my orders; on the 21st of November, saw John Alexander shot by the guard while lying in his tent; witnessed the alleged attempted outbreak on the 25th of November; I know that 67 were killed and wounded at that time; the names were all obtained that evening, and the next morning; on one occasion, one of the numerous unfortunate patients, whose mind was deranged, escaped from the hospital and ran across the dead line, when he was immediately shot by the guard.

Mr. Davis will be cross-examined to-day by Col. D. P. Holland and John Wilder of Florida, who have manifested decided ability and energy in conducting the defense, but it is not probable any new points will be clietted.

THE TRIAL TO BE CONTINUED.

The defense have obtained a writ of habeas corpus here through Judge Fowle of the Superior Court, but Gen. Ruger will not obey the writ, and, from present indications, the trial will be continued until all the witnesses for the defense are examined. I do not expect the end of this protracted case, as I have often presincted, before the latio June. Having looked after its proceedings for nearly two months, and having exhausted myself as well as the interest of the situation, I shall leave it and Major Gee to the care of the protecting deities, who are kind, I hope, even in North Carolina.

A Thrilling Narrative-Miraculous Escape of Parties from a Care.

The Indianopolis Herald of the 12th contains a letter written at Leavenworth on the 8th inst., in which an account of an exploration of the celebrated "Dead Man's Cave," situated near Leavenworth, is given. It contains several thrilling incidents. The exploring party consisted of Major Throckmorton of Louisville, Capt. Holcraft. Sheriff Swayne, Dr. E. R. Hawn and Lyman E. Knapp of this place, Mr. Jesse Brandon of Nashville, and The Herald's correspondent. The party proceeded to the sub-ternmean river, which flows through the cave, when, says the letter, a consultation was had on the bank, to determine the letter, a consultation was had on the bank, to determine whether an attempt should be made to cross in its present

whether an attempt should be made of closs as a secondarion.

Mr. Knapp, invself and Sheriff Swayne suggested an abandonment of the expedition, but were overrised by Dr. Hawn, Major Throckmorton, Capt. Holeraft and Mr. Brandon, who, while admitting the dangerous character of the attempt, declared they would rather perish than abandon the expedition new, and stand the ridicule which such a movement would entail upon their heads. The beat was accordingly launched, and Capt. Holeraft, Dr. Hawn and myself entered, the doctor playfully remarking that some men who were destined to die another death could never be drowned. We found the passage much easier than we expected.

Captain Holcraft took the oars, while I grasped in-lier, and the doctor held aloft the fambeau. A few vigor-us strokes, and, with a sensation of relief, we felt the keel rate upon the pubbles of a sloping bank on the other shore, a still and quiet water. A lasty cheer from the doctor nade the unvern rinz, and informed the rest of the party has the passage had been safely accomplished. Captain Ioleraft then returned, and soon brought over the re-Holerant then returned, and soon brought over the remainder of the party.

Continuing the exploration, the party came to a place there was discovered a deep circular hole, apparently almost bottomless. Stones dropped into its gaping mouth rould be heard sullenly planging from side to side, until he noise of their deacent was lost in the abyss far below. It Knapp being the lightest of the party, was let down a strong cost a distance of some thirty yards, when he proposely signified that he had seen enough by jerking he rope. He was drawn up, looking a trifle paler than and, and declaring that his curiosity had been amply tissied.

Knapp said that, after descending a distance of 15 or att. Knapp said that, after descending a distance of 10 or 20 feet, numerous winged things, apparently bats, flitted constantly about his ears, victorally snapping their mandbles together with a devilish sort of twitter. One of these, cold, channy, and inexpressibly nasty, alighted on his face and inflicted a severe bite. Mr. Knapp nearly fainted with linguist, and declared that if the tope had not been tied under his arms he would have faller.

The party having become quite catheful with state.

lagins, and dechired that if the role had not seem dealer inder his arms be would have fallen.

The party having become quite satisfied with sighten in the party having become quite satisfied with sight, when, upon the earnest solicitation of Dr. Hawn, the girl, when, upon the earnest solicitation of Dr. Hawn, the sarty was persuaded to continue the explorations a little revenue when says the writer, the most painful portion of the story commences. The party entered a new cavern, the he story commences. The party entered a new cavern, the suddenly narrowed. Mr. Knapp, going first passed brough the opening on his bands and knees, and entered herolited to follow, and became inextricably fixed in the passage. He could neither get forward nor back to the passage. He could neither get forward nor back to purpose.

The party having become quite satisfied with sighter of the Southern part of the Southern p

We sent back to the river and got the iron stake, with which the boat had been fastened, to use as a crow-bar. With this the doctor might have been extricated, but here a new calamity manifested itself. One by one the lamps had burned out, until bardy enough oil was left to light us on our way back to the river. The thought of o ing imprisoned in that living tomb was too terrible to be endured, for we knew that, without light, we could have

find our way back.

endured, for we knew that, without light, we could never find our way back.

A panic seized upon the party, and hastly leaving the doctor and Mr. Knapp to their fate—for the doctor's body effectually blocked up the war against Mr. Knapp's return—we rapidly retraced our steps, crossed the river and returned to the town. A supply of oil, tools, etc., were procured, and although fatigued almost to the point of disability, we returned to the cave, determined to rescue our courades or perish in the attempt. The river was crossed, and we proceeded to the grand chamber where we had taken our huch, accompanied by numerous eltizens of Leavenworth.

But, search as closely as we would, we could not find the saliery in which the doctor and Mr. Knapp were entombed. In vain we explored and shouted, until worn out and fainting. All to no purpose. Nearly three days have passed since we first entered the cave, and during all that time it has been fall of people uselessly hunting for the two unfortunate men. One after another of the various galicies leading from the grand chamber have been explored and blazed with chalk-marks, but still the missing men cannot be found. We are beginning to loss heart, but will persevere as long as there is the faintest hope.

The guide of the Manmoth Cave, in Kentucky, has been sent for to assist in the search. I shall remain here a day or two longer, to do what little I can, and will inform you if the men or their bodies are found.

Mr. Knapp has since been found. He wandered about the cavera, and was at last fortunate enough to find an opening in an old sink-blole, where he was found by a hunter, 56 hours after he was left by the party in the cavera. Dr. Hawn had not been discovered at last accounts. ed upon the party, and hastly leaving the

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN STALY.

Details of the Massacre of Protestants at Barlettn-Six Killed and Many Wounded-Fury of the Mob-Several Priests, Monks and Frings under Arrest. Florence (March 26) Correspondence London Times.

The Barletta massacre turns out to be very little nferior in atrocity and extent to the worst of the first accounts

The Barletta massacre turns out to be very little inferior in atrocky and extent to the worst of the first accounts that reached us, and the Dirritte searcely spoke in an exaggerated strain when it declared that "a priest, at the head of an ignorant and brain people, had renewed in little Barletta the savage scenes of the night of St. Bartholomew in France."

A letter of the 24th of March, from Barletta, published in the Corrier deile Marchs, anys:

"Three houses burned and six persons killed. I visited the rains this morning, and the families of some of the victims. I will field dwell on the painful impression produced by the black-ened walls and broken formiture, the traces of bisod still visible on walls and nevenment, and the grief of weeping orphans; I will limit myself to facts. It appears that the Lent preschers, instead of exciting the faithini to repentance, regularly preached hatred to the Protestants, representing their destruction as a necessary work, rood and agreeable in the sight of a God of love. No wonder if such bad seed produced abominable fruit. But it appears that politics and reaction were combined with religious motives. I am assured that 115 houses were doomed to suck and fire, and that a list of them is in the hands of Justice. Be that as it may, on Monday, the 19th instant, a horde of fanatics entered the honse in which the Evangelical meetings are held, and killed in cold blood two brothers who fell into their hands, smashed everything in the house, and then set fire to it. The proprietor and the preacher escaped over the roof, and I am bappy to say that the laster found shelter in the house of the Canon Gabriel Rizzi. The conduct of the National Guard cannot be too soverely blamed. The meeting house is not more than 30 metres from their post, and their stirring a linger to prevent. For two hours the mob of fanatics did what it pleased, and during that time it burned there houses and killed into persons. A sixth died externay of his wonday. The number of wounded is great, but the list

least was only partial.

for some time past a number of persons living at Harietta had become addicted to the so called Evangelical form of worship, and that it was lately discovered that a minister of that faith lived in the beuse of the brothers Petracel. The meetings which took place the amounted, according to the Partia to for some time cast a number of personalitying at Earletta had been perfect to the direction of the surgeon; the lists of deaths were made by the ward masters to me, and recorded under the direction of Mr. A. D. Richardson, who was appointed clock, and who prepared the official report of deaths made daily for the entering the official report of deaths made daily for the entering the official support.

In the title of the content of the surgeon; the lists of deaths here were made by the ward masters to me, and recorded under and that it was lately discovered that a minister of that faith polaries of the following deaths when the official report of deaths which tests place the amounted, according to the Pairia to the content of the co

mistake, for in another letter, in the Corrière delle Puglie, I find the following:

mistake, for in another letter, in the Corrier same rague, in the following.

"Several months ago one Gastano Giannini of Florence took up his abode at Barietta, with the intention of making proselvies to his religious dectrines and beind. To that one held scoret conferences in a crivate house, and had soo ceeded in surrounding himself with about 40 followers. This fact became known among the peoples of the place, the which endowed with a ferrid imagination, and naturally not yet educated to civilized toferation, to murant respect of consciences, to liberty of religious convictions, conceived great angor and open indignation. But perhaps these feelings world never have exhibited themselves in disorderly and readilogs acts if

the Lenien prescents, examines an Transanse plorget than name of a third) had not from the pulpit repeatedly sirred up the utmost fury and inected the clizious to reveige Christ and the Catholic religion upon the unfortunate Kvangelical minister and his followers. From day to day, therefore, the anges of the people, which is superstitious because it is ignorat, and most intolerant because not yet ripe for real liberty, became lierer and stronger.

From a private source I have been informed that as many as seventy persons were wounded, but this may be an exaggeration, and perhaps the true number will never be positively known. The Ministerial prints seem to have become very gaarded in speaking of the affair. On the other hand, the Diritie sonerates the Minister of the Interior from a superscale seri (when questioned the other day in the Chamber concerning the Barletts massacres) only by declaring him worse informed than would be any private person who had an interest in ascortaining the facts of the case. While stating the killed at three persons, and presenting the affair in its mildest light, Signos with these deplorable events, but, if this be true of the ingerant rabite who did the bidding of their clerical leaders, it is exceedingly hard to believe that politics had no share in variating the savage zeal of the latter.

A letter of the Sith, from Barl, gives the following account of the town of Barletta:

"It has about 22,000 inhabitants, of which at least three-fourths belong to the class of coffeet, or agricultural laborers, who do not live in cottages scattered over the country or collected in villages, as in other countries, but are here agglomerated in writched streets of the town filthy and sinking, and in certain habitations which should more properly be called stables—the more so as men and women dwell three under the same roof with asses and every variety of domestic animals. This class of citizens—ignorati, poer, superstitions to ferocity—is naturally led by the priesthood, while the two other classes, artisans and persons in easy circumstances, have almost a repugnance to approach it, owing to prejudices which are really not justifiable.

Under date of Anoona, the 28th inst., the Manteur of the Marches mentions the arrival in that city of Signor Giannial, the Evangelleal pastor, who, with his two sons, "escaped mirraculously from the new St. Bartholomew which took place is that town on the 19th."

The Delaware Peninsula and its Products-Peculiarities of the Soil - Manufacturing Waterpower-The Peach Culture-An Inviting Field for the Agriculturist-The Sweet Potato.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Millfono, Del., April 4, 1866. I might date this letter anywhere in a circuit of 20 miles; having within the few last days "rampaged" over that much of this delightful region—from Dover, in the center of the State, to within sight of the breakwater at Cape

Henlopen. You know what a pleasant experience it is when one gets out of the hermetically-scaled house of Winter, and stands at the doors of Spring in the genial and soft airs that announce the season of growth. A healthful and renovating fragrance comes from the earth, as soon as it is liberated from the crust of frost, even more delectable than the fragrance of flowers. For a month past, the farmers have been plowing here, and the labors of the field are fairly established, while yet our Northern rivers are scarcely unbound from ice, and the rigidity of Winter still rules everywhere above this latitude. About six weeks earlier in the Spring, and the same time of prolonged exemption from frost in the Autumn, gives a labor season full three months longer than is enjoyed in New-York and New-England-a season of nine mouths, from the beginning

fall three months longer than is enjoyed in New-York and New-England—a season of nine months from the beginning of March to the end of November. Add to this the easier cultivation of the soil, and I have no doubt that the economy of farming in the Delaware peninsula is full one-third greater than in the more northern country east of Chio.

Soil and Products of Delaware.

There are no rocks and stones below Newcasile County. There are no hills, and consequently no streams liable to freshets, and no guillies in the land. Nearly every foot of it is available for planting. The surface is gently rolling, and the roads so smooth that transport by spring wagons is easy and rapid. The soil is generally a sandy loam, with a subsoil of yellow clay. Shallow plowing has exhausted the top in some places, giving the appearance of poor land where a deep furrow only would give a fair crop. It is not many years since some of the poorer people in Lower Delaware used plows with a wooden share, so light and easily turned is much of this soil; yet it is very productive with a usual addition of fertilizing manures. The lightness of it is highly favorable to certain cultures, such as sweet potatoes, the peach, strawberry, and fruits generally. The rain penetrates it and resis on the clay-bed beneath, and is not, as from hilly grounds, carried off by the surface to fill up the streams and to wear guilles. But there is no lack of springs and water basins in the peninsula.

There are more mill-dams than I have seen in much travel through most of the Northern States, giving generally an excellent undershot power to the common wheel, and good efficiency to the turbine. I have seen the two united at Milton, twelve miles south of this, where there is a large power yet unused. No maps of the State fairly represent the surface as to the sources of moisture, which are aboud and and fasting, in the shape of lakes. In many places, there are swamps, or rather undrained forests, which a little digging and banking would convert into the most fertil

strong." But I will now give you some account of the particular products of the peninsula.

The Peach is the great culture. No tract in the country, for soit and culture, equals this. The people have taken note of the adaze, "Plant trees, and they will grow whils you sleep. There were probably four millions of trees, young and old, in the peninsula, in 1864, when Delaware sent to market near one million of baskets (500,000 bushels) of the hiscious fruit. The Maryland counties near the line of the railroad may have contributed to these figures, but the west side of the peninsula has not one iron-horse in it, and the culture there is not so large, though there are a number of extensive orchards near the Chesapeake Bay and along the navigable streams pouring into it. Every year, new orchards come into bearing. With good care, the peach tree will bear well for ten years, when it is cheaper to look after new planting than to spend more labor upon them. I have seen trees in Delaware 25 years old in tolerable bearing. To judge from the general appearance of the orchards in the growing season, neither tree nor fruit is subject to any disease. When the leaves of a tree curi and shrivel with "the yellows," it is immediately dug up and burned, and the spot not replanted, so the disease is kept under.

The mischierous worm called the "borer" betrays himself by gum issuing from the stock at the surface of the ground, and he can easily be dug out from the bark with ittle injury to the tree. One of the most experienced growers in Delaware puts the average bearing of the peach at from five to six baskets attree for 10 years—a basket being haif a bushel. The most approved planting is 110 trees to the acre, which will give 600 baskets, or 360 bushels of annual product. This year, the crop will be small in the upper county of the State, better in Kent, the middle county, and botter still in Sussex; but at large it is not safe to count on more than half a crop. This, however, will be partly compensated by the greater size of the f

at present is the transpert: the one railroad running down the State being inadequate to bring off one-third of that amount.

In 1864, at the hight of the season, it carried to Philadelphia and New-York S3 car-loads a day—42,500 baskets—and has since been obliged to pay damages for what it could not bring away. It is said that near 100,000 baskets were lost by rot at the station platforms that season. It is now expected that an outlet by sea will soon be provided for the products of the peninsula; which, of all kinds, reach many millions of bushels annually. The Junction and Delaware Breakwater Railroad is likely to be built the present year, and a pier at Lewes will give the required facility for shipping to New-York, which is built? house distant by steamer.

Sweet Potatoes are a "big thing" in lower Delaware. The sandiest soil is chosen for their planting, because of its warmth. This vegetable yields from two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels to the zere. Sussex County alone could as well as not raise for the New-York market a million of bushels a year, and make it, for the half-starred people of that metropolis, a staple article of food, instead of a dear luxury, as it now is. But the sweet potato is not mised here for the market at all. It is one of those vegetables of which the freight cats up all the profit. It sold here last Summer at 21 a barrel, while the table price in New-York was \$5 a barrel. Only \$3 consumed by the railroads and the forestalling hucksters! The cost of transportation ought not to be above \$1 a barrel by rail, at the highest, and would not be, if there were rail transport adequate to carry the products. That is the difficulty, and the cause why the sweet potato is not raised in lower Delaware by the million of bushels. It is a perishable article, and cannot, like corn and grain, wait for convenient carriage. And that is the reason why Delaware does not raise many other vegetables.

Two curious facts are told me shout the Sweet Potato. It improves in quality by continued pla

practice, who has observed that, as soon as the sweet potato comes in, bilious affections are meliorated, and gradually disappear.

I find that I must put off for another paper some inter-